

HIS BERLIN WHITE SLAVES.

John Wanamaker's "Sweaters" in Germany and Their Misery.

MAKING A \$20 CLOAK FOR 60 CENTS.

The Man Who Poses as a Protector of American Labor Employers Gets at Last the Living Wages to Make Garments that Are Sent Here and Sold at Good Prices—Their Poverty Leads to Infamy.

John Wanamaker, slated as Postmaster-General by President-elect Harrison, employs many "sweaters" in Berlin who for miserable wages—too little even to live upon—make garments that are sent to Philadelphia and sold at good prices. The World's Berlin correspondent tells of the misery and infamy in which these poor girls live.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WORLD.] BERLIN, Feb. 20.—In the city directory for this year is the following:

WANAMAKER, JOHN, manufacturer of ladies' cloaks, jersey waists and children's costumes; C. Kautzmann, 15, John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; S. Moritz, Manager.

The poor women who cut and sew "ladies' cloaks" are the worst paid wage-workers in Berlin. They suffer from the untold evils of the "sweating system" far more than the white slaves who from daylight until dark in the slums of London and New York. It is notorious here that the cloak sweaters take contracts to supply garments at starvation wages for retailers in Eastern Europe, and even in Great Britain. But John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia apostle of protection to American labor, has no retail shops on this side of the water. Could it be possible that he manufactures cloaks in Berlin so cheaply that he could afford to ship them to Philadelphia and still undersell the American laborers he is so anxious to "protect"? THE WORLD correspondent went to Kustrasse, 16, to inquire about it.

WHERE WANAMAKER GETS HIS STOCK. Herr Moritz was there, and was very glad to see an American interested in American industries abroad. He pointed with some show of pride to his comfortable offices and sample-rooms. Retail? Oh, dear, no! The Berlin branch of the Wanamaker establishment was busy all the time making garments for the great store in Philadelphia. Sometimes they sold small lots to retailers here, but by far the greater bulk of the goods was sent direct to America. Would purchasers in Philadelphia know that the goods were made in Berlin? Not necessarily.

The Berlin branch of the business, Herr Moritz went on to explain, was done on the contract system. Mr. Wanamaker had arranged for getting all the goods made in Berlin, London and Paris and promptly made contracts at the lowest figures for making up hundreds of the garments to send to Philadelphia. In the United States, Herr Moritz further observed, cloaks cannot be manufactured to advantage. Skilled labor is scarce there and wages are high, whereas in Berlin the work can be done at "moderate" prices.

"About how much do the girls earn?" Mr. Moritz was asked. Well, he should say anywhere from 6 marks to 15 marks a week. Ten marks a week was certainly a fair average. (A mark is worth about 24 cents in American money.) The busy season usually lasted five months each year, sometimes seven months. When there was no work for the girls they were dismissed. Mr. Moritz did not feel at liberty to say how much stuff Mr. Wanamaker had manufactured in Berlin, but he would say that in the busy season they employed several hundred hands.

It was Mr. Moritz's opinion, so he said, that the sewing women in Berlin were decidedly well off as the sewing women in the United States. True, they earned much less money, but they have fewer wants. He much doubted if many of them made more than a week.

PAID SIXTY CENTS FOR MAKING A CLOAK. THE WORLD correspondent looked up a few of the contractors who work for Wanamaker and talked with the cloakmakers. Berlin is a hard place to gather information of this kind. The women who are compelled to do this class of work are very ignorant. They thought the correspondent was a police agent looking for social Democrats, to which class the majority of Berlin toilers belong. Many of them feared some new form of tax on their small earnings. But here are instances enough.

A very intelligent master tailor in the Greisenstrasse, who works almost exclusively for Wanamaker, said that he received from the firm from 14 marks to 6 marks for making each cloak. THE WORLD correspondent saw one of the 6-mark cloaks. At the very lowest it would sell for \$20 in the great Philadelphia store.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The master tailor makes one of Wanamaker's contracts receives a piece of cloth from Mr. Moritz, out of which he must make a fixed number of garments. He cuts them and gives them to the girls to sew. Each girl must finish absolutely the garment she takes in hand. There is no sub-division of labor. One girl finishes an entire cloak, hat, bonnet, lining and all. For a cloak which Wanamaker paid him 14 marks to make he gave the girl who made it 50 pfennigs—about 12 cents! A good worker could make four cloaks in three days, thus earning four marks—about \$1 a week. The skillful girls got better work and were paid 24 marks for each cloak. In the busy season they might earn 15 marks a week. This was the highest wages said. These figures seem incredible, but they are given by a man who has made hundreds of cloaks for Wanamaker—cloaks which have been sent to America, and doubtless sold as the high-priced product of protected American industry.

WHAT THE GIRLS SAY. THE WORLD correspondent went to see some of the girls and ask them how they managed to live on 10 marks a week. He talked with fifty young women, many of them employed by Wanamaker's contractors. An instance or two will suffice.

FRANCESKA SCHNABE lives at Dandelstrasse 3, and works for Wanamaker from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8.30 at night. She is a skilful tailor and can earn 12 marks a week for eight months in the year. Here is her statement of what she does with it each day:

	March
Red (brown bread and coffee)	25
Dinner (soup and vegetables)	30
Afternoon coffee	30
Supper (soup and coffee)	30
Total per day	1.05
This amounts to 7.35 per week—say \$1.78.	
She must pay one mark a week for the use of her sewing-machine. This leaves her 9.05 marks	

(say 75 cents) each week for clothing and to make provision against at least four months each year of enforced idleness.

Ida Sautges, Longstrasse 8, is another of Wanamaker's hands. She earns 10 marks a week, subsists on seven and has three left for clothing and other expenses.

Clara Wagner is a beginner and can earn only 4 1/4 marks a week. She does without fire and warm soup to bring the cost of her food within her earnings.

Any number of girls could be quoted, and some of them tell sad stories of suffering. The three given are fair examples.

WHAT THE WOMEN LEARN TO.

The girls make no secret of the fact that it would be impossible for them to live without the assistance of a friend—a "bridegroom," they call him. He helps them to buy clothes, takes them to beer and music gardens occasionally, and pays their rent in the idle season. Scarcely a girl who does not live at home with her parents but is dependent on assistance of this kind. If she does not get it she is considered unfortunate by her associates.

It seems a crowning iniquity, but it is true, and goes to show how the working people are taxed just now in Germany. These poor girls have to pay an income tax of 3 marks a year.

THEIR OFFICIAL POSITION.

An exhaustive work on labor statistics in Germany has just been published here by the city authorities. It contains this: "Cloak-makers, female, lowest pay, 6 marks a week; highest pay, 12 marks; average, 9 marks. Cost of living: Bed, 1 mark; board, 7 1/4 marks per week. Out of work November and December, May and June.

The German Secretary of State for the Interior, Herr von Boetticher, in a report to the German Parliament of 1887, said: "If the working girls cannot, as a rule, be called prostitutes, yet each one has a lover or so-called bridegroom. He takes her on Sunday to a dance or a picnic. She lives with him in the most intimate relations, and frequently shares his lodgings. The workers in the confectionery branch, cloakmakers, etc., are very poorly off indeed. Their earnings are reduced to the lowest level. The wages of those who make cloaks for the export trade are diminished through the system of sub-contractors (sweating)." One of the largest—probably the largest—dealers in the "export trade" who utilizes and profits by this starvation system of pauper labor, is John Wanamaker, who contributed so liberally to the Republican campaign fund as a "protector" (God save the marks) of American labor.

TRIED TO SEAL THE ENGINE-HOUSE.

A County Seat War in Missouri Made Possible by a Mob's Action.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—The good feeling heretofore existing between the towns of Horace and Tribune, rivals for the county seat of Greeley County, was broken yesterday, and a conflict is not unlikely at any time. The well of the Horace Waterworks is located about one mile from the town. Yesterday about daylight the citizens of Horace were notified that a party of from twenty-five to forty Tribunians were down there tearing up machinery and engine-houses and burning them off.

The report was soon confirmed, and the citizens, gathering en masse, went down and compelled the men to return the engine-house, which had been loaded on wagons, to its place. The Tribunians, however, refused to do so, and had been interfering in the county seat matters between the towns, was at the head of the mob, who were armed with shotguns, revolvers and six-shooters. Their motive seems to have been the prevention of the location of the water works and machine shop of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Horace, which it seems depends somewhat on the title to the water works being complete and clear. Tribunes men heretofore have tried through the courts to obstruct the transfer of the property to the railroad company, but failing in this, they have now destroyed the property by force. This attempt was promptly defeated by the action of the citizens of Horace this morning.

LOVE MELTS EACH ALIKE.

The Duke of Sutherland and His Rector Take Wives To-Day.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] TAMPA, Fla., March 3.—The Duke of Sutherland will be quietly married at 11 o'clock tomorrow to the widow of Capt. Arthur Blair. The ceremony takes place at the Episcopal Church at Dunedin, and will be performed by Bishop Wood, of Jacksonville, assisted by Rev. W. Wood, rector of Dunedin church. Informal invitations have been written to a few friends. Among those invited are: Ex-Gov. Safford, of Arizona, and wife, Dr. Mary Safford, J. Mortimer Murphy and wife, Capt. J. B. Walton and wife, E. D. Scott and wife. The Duke and Mrs. Blair spent to-day with Rev. Mr. Noyle at Dunedin and will be present at this wedding ceremony on Monday by one hour. He is to be married by Bishop Wood to Miss Thompson, a niece of Archbishop Farrar. Immediately after the wedding the Duke and Duchess will assist the Bishop in the marriage of the Duke and Mrs. Blair. The Duke and Duchess will remain in Dunedin until the afternoon of the wedding. They expect several friends from New York about the 15th of March.

BRITAIN'S SPIES IN AMERICA.

Leaguers Will Ask Gen. Harrison and Mr. Blaine to Unmask Them.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The Parnell Branch of the Irish National League was this week submitted to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine in a resolution adopted by it this afternoon, and which will be sent to every branch in the United States, urging joint action by Congress requiring the State Department to demand of the English government a statement of how far it has carried on its spy system, military and naval, in this country.

The action is based on the testimony of Dr. Le Caron before the Parnell Commission. The resolution alleges that spies paid by Great Britain are in the employ of the United States departments and in the United States Army, which is equivalent to a declaration of war. It advises that upon receipt of such information and aliases of all its spies in this country.

Ex-United States Senator Slater Dying.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] PORTLAND, Ore., March 3.—Ex-United States Senator James P. Slater is lying dangerously ill at Lagrange, Ore. There is said to be little hope for his recovery. The nature of his disease is not known here.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK, no decided change in temperature. For New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain, clearing Monday night, stationary temperature. For District of Columbia, clearing, Monday morning, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Ferry Park:

	1888, 1889	1889, 1890
3 A. M.	31	40
6 A. M.	31	40
9 A. M.	31	40
12 M.	31	40
3 P. M.	31	40
6 P. M.	31	40
9 P. M.	31	40
Average temperature past 24 hours	31	40
Average temperature past 24 hours, 1889	31	40

EXTRA

11.30 O'CLOCK

BEN'S DAY

Thousands at the Inauguration of Our Twenty-Third President.

Blue Sky Peeps Out Through the Rain and Drizzle.

Gen. Harrison Agitated After Breakfast at the Arlington.

Mrs. Cleveland and Her Mother Go to Secretary Fairchild's House.

Mr. Cleveland Appeared Pale and Haggard.

ALL READY TO START.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The carriage of state containing President-elect Harrison and President Cleveland is just about to start, under escort, to the Capitol.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The tail of the storm has struck us. There are signs of blue sky overhead and the wind grows strong and shrill. It looks at this early hour as if Benjamin Harrison would take the oath of office under a visible sun after all. The parade will be a good-looking one despite the fact that it must be marched in mud gorges. Let Gen. Greeley be praised. He has saved his reputation by a hair.

All night the rain fell as it had been falling since Saturday afternoon. Special trains with excursionists arrived at intervals of a few minutes throughout the night, and the mournful sound of water-soaked bands seemed to keep all Washington awake as they paraded the wet streets to their quarters. The dragged bunting, flags and other insignia of the occasion sordidly yellow building along the broad and vast Pennsylvania avenue and other thoroughfares to be tramped by the great military and civic parade added to the state of general element to be noted everywhere.

FEETSTEPS OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

The front of the Capitol was yesterday festooned in red, white and blue, and the platform erected on which Gen. Harrison was to take the

oath of office and receive from Grover Cleveland the trust which he has had in his keeping for four years. This morning these colors of the nation were bedraggled and limp, like everything else, from the constant flow of rain since Saturday morning.

PORTAITS EVERYWHERE.

Portraits of Harrison and Morton abound everywhere. Frequently enough to remind the observer whom the "real leader" of his party is, the portrait of James G. Blaine is associated with those of the new Executive and Vice-President.

But despite the weather there are thronged thousands of strangers in the city, most of them decked out in military or other fanciful dress. Every train brings a crowd, and the streets and avenues are moving masses of humanity.

The most notable feature of the gathering is the prevalence of the simple uniform of the Pennsylvania National Guards, of which 132 companies of infantry in 19 regiments, 81 light batteries and three companies of artillery, under command of Gen. John F. Hartman, take part in the parade, as they did at the inaugurations of Cleveland and Garfield.

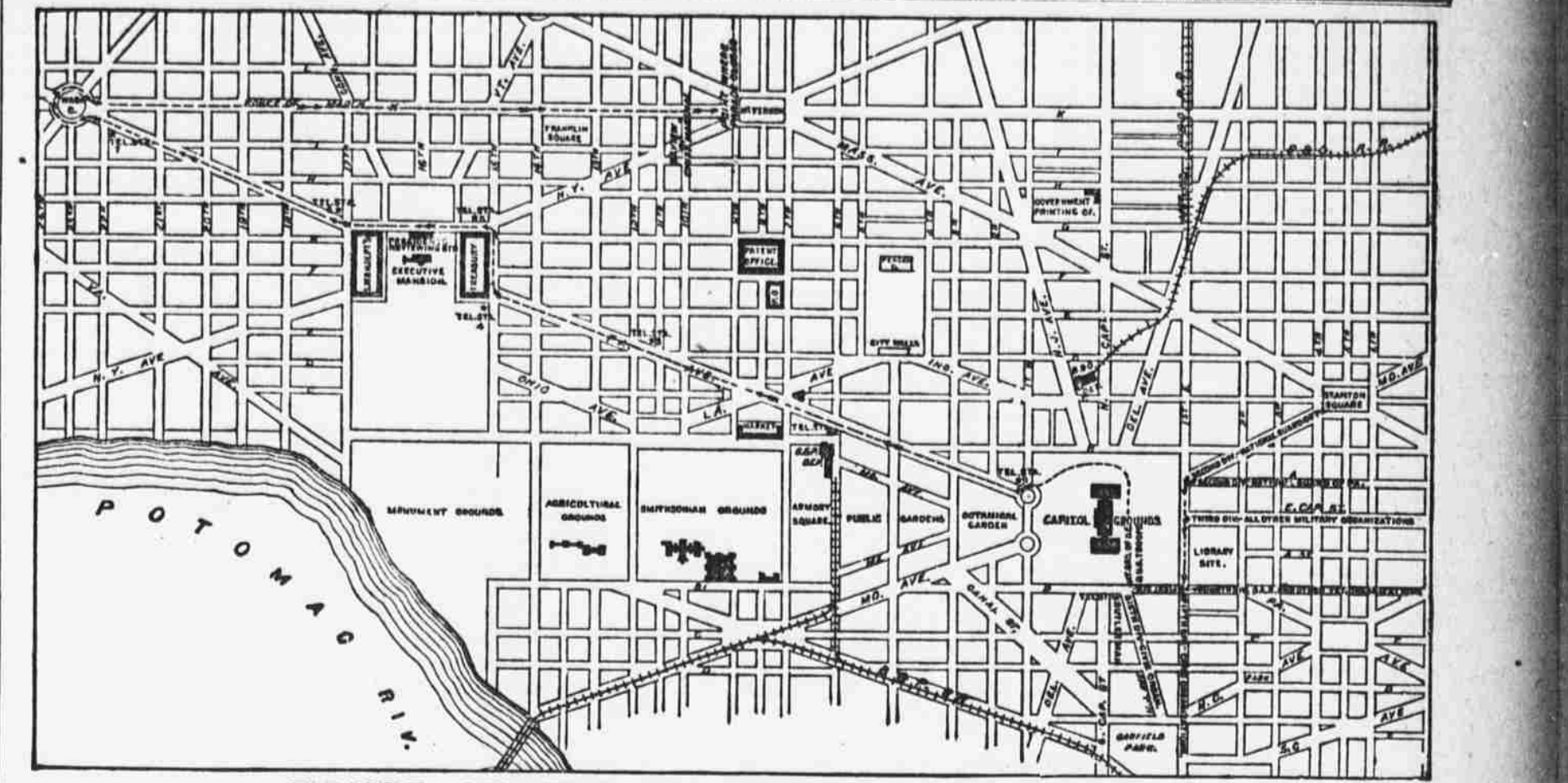
Capt. D. L. M. Piexotto, who was for thirteen years a member of the Seventh Regiment, of New York City, is in charge of the military division composed of these rough pedestrians, and the ritual provided for since their arrival in the city, better, indeed, than half the civilians, who have been obliged to accept such quarters as they could find.

CHAIRS AT A PREMIUM.

Chairs in the hotel lobbies are at a premium. Huge stands are erected at every place of vantage along the route of the parade, and despite the drizzling rain which was falling at an early hour these stands had already begun to fill up with people who cared to secure the seats thereat at from 50 cents to \$3 each.

By 9 o'clock there were thousands of people crowded on these rough pedestals, and the ritual rainfall seemed to have no dampening effect upon them.

They were regaled during the morning hours by the constant movement of the bodies of paraders and by the discordant intermingling of



ROUTE OF THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

the notes of the many bands accompanying the paraders.

GEN. HARRISON RISES EARLY.

He Shows Signs of Agitation at the Arlington After Breakfast.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At the Arlington Hotel, only a block across Lafayette Square from the White House, were the new tenants of the mansion of the Executive.

President Harrison and wife, Russell Harrison and wife, Mr. and Mrs. and Baby McKee and Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Halford were here.

Gen. Harrison arose at 7 o'clock and ate a scanty breakfast in the private dining-room.

There were signs of agitation in his face, and he gripped his cigar in his clenched teeth with the air of a man riding to battle.

MRS. HARRISON'S TACT.

The ladies of the party talked nothing but weather in his absence, but when he was present, with rare tact, Mrs. Harrison talked on more cheerful topics.

QUIET AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the White House all was quiet till 8 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Polson attended divine service as usual yesterday. When they returned they found 200 people about the entrance to the home which they were about to leave.

It was the last time on which they could perform that little act, and as they stepped from the coach and passed across the broad door stone the little crowd of citizens were almost breathless. Mrs. Cleveland looked fresh and charming.

She was clad from head to foot in mourning black, the soft glow of her cheeks making her more than usually attractive. As she passed through between the rows of curious eyes, a rough-voiced man said in a hoarse whisper: "There's a lady for you! Ain't she pretty?"

The tone was of admiration, and an EVENING WORLD reporter who overheard it thought he could see the signs of grateful pleasure in the smile of the recipient of this compliment as she passed on.

MR. CLEVELAND HAGGARD.

Mr. Cleveland followed his fair young wife, and the reporter experienced a feeling of shock as he noted the haggard look of the President, the unelastic and deathly gray of the face. It was forcibly reminiscent of the wear and ashen face of Daniel Manning as the over-worked, overdriven, Secretary of the Treasury returned from the European steamer a few months ago.

MRS. CLEVELAND GOES TO THE FAIRCHILD HOUSE.

Mrs. Polson came last. She and Mrs. Cleveland emerged from that same doorway again this morning, and entering that same coach, were driven to the house of Secretary Fairchild.

They will not participate in any way in the festivities of the day. They will be the guests of Mrs. Fairchild for a few days, and then will go to New York, where their future home will be.

FLAMBEAUX & FIREWORKS.

THESE, WITH THE GRAND BALL, MAKE UP THE EVENING PROGRAMME.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] WASHINGTON, March 4.—The great events of the evening will be the parade of the Flambeau clubs, the fireworks and the inaugural ball.

The parade of the Flambeau clubs is a novelty in Washington which, although it has been almost everything in the line of parades, is comparatively unfamiliar with these features growing out of political dissension. Pennsylvania avenue, from Seventh to Tenth streets, has been set apart for this parade, and will be the centre of attraction for the early hours of the evening in case of clear weather.

Rain, of course, will cause a fizzle both in the parade and in the fireworks, which will be the next object of attention.

Should the clouds and rain hold, the parade, which were erected in the great open lot just south of the White House, have been for some days the objects of attention from passers by. The interest has been unusual, for it has been announced that the fireworks this time would exceed anything ever before seen here or elsewhere. The programme for display is as follows:

THE FIREWORKS.

Presidential salute of aerial maroons fired from mortars and exploding with loud report 300 feet in air.

Bouquet of 100 silver-rain sky-rockets, fired simultaneously.

Three silver fountains, each displaying streams of trailing silver stars, according to a height of 80 feet and falling in showers of silver rain.

Three electric batteries, fired simultaneously, throwing streams of sparkling electric stars to a height of fifty feet, producing effect entirely new in pyrotechnics.

Flight of five illuminating meteoric balloons, with display of fireworks attached.

Exhibition of floating motor rockets. The motor rockets nearly stationary at an altitude of 300 feet and display streams of violet stars.

Sixth mammoth variegated exhibition battery.

series. These are fountains of red, green, blue and gold meteors, projected to a height of 70 to 80 feet, each battery displaying 500 meteors thrown in rapid succession.

Two electric batteries fired together, discharging 500 electric stars.

Eight meteoric bombshells, 30-inch, in crimson and blue.

Display of four-pound parachute rockets, four-pound calibre, discharging stars, which are suspended from parachutes, burning changing colors—emerald, crimson and purple.

Junco fountain, displaying streams of brilliant carmine fire mingled with star reports.

Eight surprise bombshells, exploding at an elevation of 400 feet and discharging a number of smaller bombshells, which in turn explode and display reflecting colored stars in blue and yellow.

Five of jasmine rockets, four-pound calibre, resembling clusters of jasmine flowers in changing colors.

Two national formations fired together, each discharging between 500 and 600 stars in the air and height. The clear length is 210 feet.

Flight of five illuminating balloons, with displays of fireworks attached.

Discharge of ten paper rockets, two-pound calibre.

Four mammoth variegated exhibition batteries, each discharging 100 star reports.

Acension of 100 rocketing rockets.

Two hornets' nests.

Dragon rockets, 4-pound calibre, fired simultaneously.

Illumination of Pennsylvania and pyrotechnic portraits of President Harrison and Vice-President Morton.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The closing feature of the occasion will be the ball. This has always been one of the most interesting features of inauguration time, but will be especially so now that the immense Pension building gives opportunity to make it the greatest in point of attendance and surroundings that can be known in the land.

The ball-room is said to be the largest construction of this kind on this side of the water, and is situated on the east side of the building, between the hall and the ball-room.

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